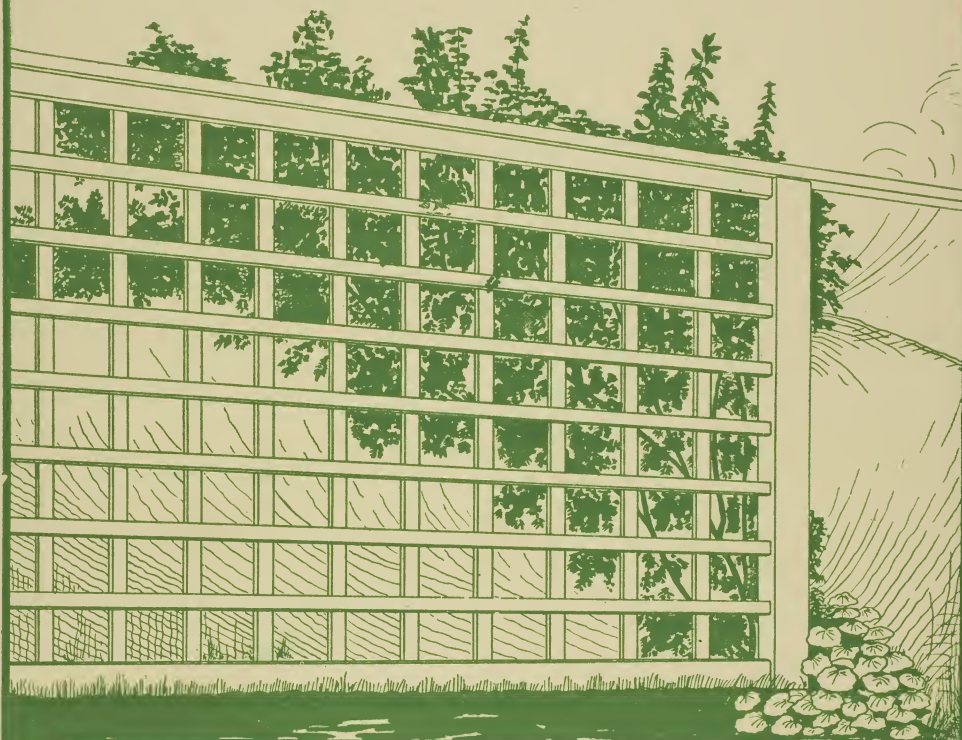


California Garden



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The Flower Show Premium List

APRIL, 1920

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The Spring Flower Show

The 13th Annual Rose and Spring Flower Show Cristobal Cafe Building, Balboa Park, April 24th and 25th. Members of the Floral Association are urged to co-operate with the Show Committee by inviting others, whether members or not, to enter exhibits.

Both members and friends of the Association are invited to contribute cups or vases which will be given as trophies for meritorious exhibits.

Telephone Show Committee, Hillcrest 836.

This is **your** show. Do **your** part to make it a success.



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The California Garden

Published Monthly by the San Diego Floral Association

One Dollar per Year, Ten Cents per Copy

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POINT LOMA, CALIFORNIA, APRIL, 1920

No. 10

RIGHTS OF TREES

Have trees any rights? Imagine, if you can, a fine old California live oak summoned before a court of inquiry to show cause why it, together with possibly several hundred of its "associates", should not be cut down and converted into firewood. The scene opens where Mr. Q. Agrifolia is being questioned by the attorney for the plaintiff,—the man who values a dollar's worth of utility above ten dollar's worth of beauty—if beauty can be expressed in terms of dollars and cents.

Question: What is your true name?

Answer: Quercus Agrifolia.

Q. How old are you?

A. Possibly two hundred years.

Q. What is your occupation.

A. Gladdening the hearts of men with my stately beauty; furnishing refreshing shade to both man and beast; protecting the land from deterioration from sun and wind, and renewing it by fertilization with my leaves; preventing floods and conserving water by retarding the run-off from the hills.

Q. What reasons can you give the court why you should not be cut down by the employees of the plaintiff?

A. I think, if the court please, that my occupation as given answers the question at least partly. I represent not only myself but many hundreds of others of my species. I am authorized by them to say that those of us who have served our purpose, or who are too crowded, or if the land is more needed for agricultural purposes, are willing to go.

It happens that much of the land we occupy has value only for two purposes—for grazing, and furnishing part of the watershed from which the cities and ranches derive their water. If we are cut, the supply of water both for irrigation and domestic use will be appreciably diminished, and the loss sustained thereby would be greater than the possible return we could bring for firewood or even timber, to make no mention of the damage from floods which might occur. If, on the other hand, we are thinned out conservatively, and other trees replanted from time to time, we can go on serving posterity as we have the generations past. As I have stated, much of the land we occupy is not suitable or necessary for agricultural crops, but when it is more needed for this purpose, we will not want to literally stand in the way of development of the land. It takes several lifetimes, as human beings reckon time, to mature trees of my kind, and obviously it will take that long again to replace us. I rest my case.

The Court: Rebuttal?

Attorney for Plaintiff: Your honor, my client can realize umpty-steen dollars per cord for this wood at present prices.

The Court: Is that all?

Attorney: Er,—Why,—Ye-es.

The Court: In view of the overwhelming preponderance of evidence in favor of the defense, I am obliged to render a verdict in his behalf.

Pickings and Peckings

By THE EARLY BIRD

I am writing this under conditions that make it a crime. I have a beast of a cold in the head and most everywhere else I inquire—I am too hoarse to answer the telephone inquiries so that I miss the lugubrious enjoyment of adding to my sorrow for myself and yet I dare not do it. I got into this thing

myself so I ought not to squeal when I cannot get out, when I considered myself the responsible party the still small voice goaded me to action, then one Keene mildly but persistently joggled me till I connived at his removal to another larger but less pleasant city and hardly had I shaken hands with myself

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

over the stratagem when a much further reaching prompter took his place. Well you should worry—not I.

I have to take you into my confidence for it is about all I have left after the internal the infernal and supernal revenue has got through with me, but besides this cold I have a strange lack of appreciation of my own efforts, as you will admit a perfectly abnormal condition, induced by a chap telling me that folks couldn't understand me very well—I used strange IDIOMS, the effect was heightened by not knowing what an idiom was, I had to get a dictionary to spell it, but I guess I will have to tell you the whole story so you don't think I am joking about this new swear word.

In the days of the War I got real uncomfortable about those Armenians not eating regularly, and having made a modest cash contribution their state still kept me awake so I perpetrated an Italian lecture for their benefit where the audience reduced to a helpless condition by trying to follow my STRANGE IDIOMS were finished by a passionate picture of complete destitution and their money taken away from them. I should perhaps not have received this bald view of the affair only the major domo of this strange idiomatic lecture happened to call on me a year or so afterwards and his unaccustomed presence reminded me of the Armenians, and they of the Italian lecture, and the whole of the fact that I had just received another set of slides that had not been thrust upon the public so far, so with the necessary preliminary camouflage I suggested that perhaps the public had recuperated from the Italian session and might be willing to undergo a Spanish operation for some good cause, and then came that shock about my being hard to understand in consequence of strange idioms; of course the pill was sugarcoated with references to building changes, etc., etc. but it is still working in my system and I want to get through with it so I am telling you. Of course the pill-driver so to speak is engaged in the language business himself but it is not possible that he thought I was after his job because he has heard me try and string words together when they made no chain of pearls but a very young child's effort at matching beads. Well, I feel better now I have told you about this and you will know why a liberal education in Spain in one hour and fifteen minutes has been denied you.

I have just been outside to cough and to swear, that ought to be plain enough and I want to get through because the sunshine brought to mind not any distant spot but the top end of our Mission Valley, a place to be reached on the street car and any reasonably good pair of legs, if the auto has left us any. Twenty years in the city and I never knew

this wild untamed gorge, not to be surpassed in rugged grandeur by anything the more remote places can offer. There is a road right through it but you want to meet the other auto in the best place or have lots of confidence in your ability to drive over the proverbial pin. It is easy if you know how, I do it this way. The road is all on the right hand side of the canyon going out so I always go out and when the other fellow comes along I run my machine into the bank and let him worry past, the last other fellow most died before he made it and his wife helped along his decease with her suggestions but he got by instead of down and the odds are that he will in future go up and not down. Some day that road will have to be made a two way one. A few years ago I tried to get going a movement in the city looking to the purchase of Cuyamaca mountain as a city sanatorium. This was at a time when former owners would have sold it for less than a half—in city block now I suggest making this Mission Gorge a playground. The only immediate essential is a right good road, then a small dam located properly to make a lake, afterwards trails to look out points, etc., etc., but NOT TOO MUCH the wildness of this gorge is its big charm. A week or so ago I was up there, we parked the machine in the grass and slid down the bank to the sand and the boulders and the streamlet. On the way down were ferns clinging to rocks, coming from under rocks, at the feet of rocks, coffee fern from a little chap you could dig up with the fingers and carry home to large clumps with two foot fronds, silver back, dusty miller a charming powdered light grey fellow and a very narrow comparatively long fronded green gem. I brought home some of each and they are getting acclimated to the lath-house in among the hardpan border. There is a regular peach of sand, clean white loose sand that bare toes can burrow in and it is full of little conical holes which I was informed were the pits of doodle-bugs set to catch the unwary ant or fly. Just think of it—DOODLE-BUGS. Why I thought they were a fiction arising in a brainstorm experienced by a writer in the Saturday Evening Post wherein doodle-bugs were prescribed as a cure for hiccoughs, and say, that thought lingers, for I put in a most interested half hour going through the proper motions to catch a doodle-bug unawares, and never landed a one. The kiddies paddled in the water and pretended to be in great danger from quicksand and even the grownups, those that were still sane, took off their shoes and stockings and invited Mother Earth to draw the poison of civilization out through the soles of their feet. I am not so sane as unutterably lazy when I get down on the sand in the sun so I simply collapsed and thought mildly of how nice it

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In Our Elfin Woodlands

By RALPH W. SUMNER

Editor's Note:

This is the first of a series of articles on the native flora, by Mr. Sumner. He has lived with and studied California wild flowers for a considerable number of years, and we feel that his articles will be welcomed by Garden readers who share his love for a flora more diversified and beautiful than any other state can show.

March 1st. According to the calendar, Spring is exactly three weeks ahead. About March 21st the sun crosses the equator, and scientific folk will tell you that the Vernal Equinox is at hand. But all that is not entirely conclusive to us out of door people in California, for our wild flowers commence blooming with the first rains of Fall, and the meadow lark sings all winter.

If any of you were hunting polypody ferns on this date or before, you were undoubtedly attracted by small, dark green, hairy leaves, rounded and flat on the damp ground, even where it seemed too hard for such tiny plants, maybe some of you have watched to see what kind of flower these mystery leaves would produce, but you were disappointed even though patient. For not until next fall's rains have dampened the bulbs will they shoot up the pretty reddish stalk bearing its small white cluster of flowers, and they will have withered and gone before the strange little leaves appear again.

It is *Saxifraga Parryi*, and, unlike others of this genus, it has a bulb by which it weathers a southern summer. There is another lesson rolled up in this little plant too. Most all growing plants must have green leaves to prepare, with the aid of sunshine, the food and water that comes from its roots, turning it into plant tissue very much as an animal's stomach prepares food for body building. So the leaves of Parry's *Saxifraga* manufacture starch and stow it away in a corn against the rigors of a dry summer and a future need. The squirrels and field mice are not more industrious than this little plant.

March 3rd. I am in my study, the blue sky overhead, my seat a tangle of "Bed-straw" (*Galium angustifolium*), all about me sweet smelling sage brush (*Artemisia Californica*), sturdy *Rhus integrifolia*, its compact clusters of pink flowers almost hidden in the thick leaved foliage. A few feet

off I see some scarlet tongues of flame leaking from apparently dry bushes, but closer inspection reveals, not a fire, but Woolly paint-brush (*Castilleja foliolosa*), the spikes of red bloom held aloft from the dry base by soft woolly stems. Mission Valley lies before me with its farms, here an alfalfa field, there is a plowman turning up dark rich loam, a picture to make one dream—but listen—deep in the brush below me a wren-tit calls his quick notes. The temptation is too great, I must get down lower on the hillside near his haunts and rediscover some beds of Polypody (*Polypodium Californicum*) and Maiden hair (*Adiantum emarginatum*) and always the friendly brave little Silver back (*Gymnogramma triangularis* var. *viscosa*) far different from its cousins just mentioned it braves the summer heat and dryness, merely by curling its fronds into little balls, till a moist air gives the signal to unfurl. The "Silver back" is a variety of the "Goldback" fern and grows in the south and does best not very far from the coast. The "Goldback" grows in our mountains as well as further north. The coffee fern (*Pellaea andromedaefolia*), Birdsfoot fern (*Pellaea ornithopus*), cotton or cloak ferns (*Notholaena* species) grow, curiously enough, where there is little moisture, though even they, with their protective armor of shell or cotton cloaks, often select protected places behind rock or bush.

The protecting armor of our southern ferns and plants is an interesting subject that we must leave this time.

Getting excited over the beautiful prospects the canyon side presented, I hurried somewhat, to discover new hidden beauties, but directly in my path nature held up a red flag. It was a large bush with wicked looking red thorns,—naturally I stopped to admire as well. New shoots were already two to three feet high, thickly clothed with tiny crimson prickles, beneath each fascicle of glossy lobed leaves was a trio of heavier thorns. The tiny red buds gave promise of soon adorning the full limb length with pendant cardinal flowers. I passed around, thoughtful of how thoroughly nature had protected this beautiful shrub, the *Fuchsia*—flowered Gooseberry (*Ribes speciosum*).

A step further and nestled amongst the grasses were some rounded leaves of fern-like texture, and about the size of *Saxifraga*—one with very light green bark further

back is *Ceanothus spinosus*. And right here I must mention *Adolphia Californica*, a shiny mass of green branches and twigs partly prostrate, sparsely clothed with very small leaves, and bearing numerous tiny white flowers. It belongs to the same family as the above wild lilacs, but is not common.

The Bush Monkey flower (*Diplacus glutinosus* var. *puniceus*) is a shrubby plant that should be used more in our wild gardens. It is nearly a perpetual bloomer when given a little irrigation through the summer, and its color variations range from deep cardinal to golden brown. There are many shrubs I must omit but just now *Encelia Californica* cannot be overlooked. It is brightening up dark hillsides with its sunflower-like blooms. It has a three nerved leaf. Its counterpart back a little further from the sea has narrower and rougher leaves, and is called *Viguiera laciniata*.

March 7th. Today I went to another canyon and saw many new shrubs and annuals, but there is one sight I must tell you about. I had been exploring the canyon bottom; in one place some one had dug into the hillside, evidently a fossil hunter, for here scattered about were pieces of hardened sandstone, bearing the imprint of, and in some cases, the sea-shells themselves. It set me to musing about the dim past ages when this canyon was the ocean bottom, beautiful seaweeds waving in the current, rare mosses, and other sealife plentiful. But why dream of the past beauties, right now at my feet was a bank covered with moss, and various kinds of fascination lichens decorating the rocks and shrubby limbs. Nearly screening this bank were luxuriant Maiden hair ferns, and our friendly little "Silverback", tender and green, more luxuriant than her sisters in sunnier situations. Above this bank the hillside sloped gradually up, it was grass covered, with a sparse stand of *Manzanita*, and some splendid specimens of San Diego white lilac. Here and there through the grass poised gracefully and daintily *Woodland Star* (*Tellima affinis*), its slender stalks bearing white star-like flowers. Not content with shaded banks maidenhair was growing thickly under many of the bushes, and scores of young things were poking their tops out of the grass, soon to bloom out into rare woodland beauty. For our brush covered country is a woodland, an elfin woodland beauty, where rare plants grow, not known to the northern counties with its denser shade of forests. The roots and fallen leaves of this bush cover acts as a moisture conserver just as a forest does, though in less degree, and were it not for these brush covered hills, we would be a sorry people indeed.

As I left this little dell of beauty a California Thrasher balancing on a large Mountain Mahogany (*Cercocarpus parvifolius*)

filled the air with whistles and calls plainly saying, "Isn't it good to be alive".)

Creeping and climbing in the brush, and often crawling flat on the ground, may be found at this season the luxuriant growing Chilicothe or Wild Cucumber (*Echinocystis macrocarpa*). Here on the canyon side, March 7th, I found it in full bloom, while back near Lakeside it already had large spiny fruit about four inches in diameter. It has a ponderous root capable of carrying it through several years of drought. The flowers are monoecious, that is, staminate and pistillate flowers grow on different parts of the stem, the pistillate ones developing into fruit.

Also the Wild Sweet Pea (*Lathyrus vestitus*) is hanging its purplish clusters over and through the bushes.

March 12th. As I rubbed the sleep out of my eyes this morning I heard Sk-a-te! ---- Sk-a-te! outside the window, and looking, saw a fine plumaged Red Shafted Flicker light on the trunk of a Black Acacia and commence his breakfast myself. As soon as it was over, I went into the fields at the call of a Meadow Lark, and started a "cross-country" to take stock of some of our sunshine-loving flowers. I cannot tell you all of them, but a few carry special appeal. Since about the first of February yellow violets (*Viola pedunculata*) have perfumed selected spots where they love to creep and bloom; often on bare hard ground, even where the winds sweep strongly and with no other company than Sand-mats, *Arenaria*, and *Filaree* all spralled flat. But undaunted, cheerful and strong, its perennial roots sunk deep and sure, *Viola* raises her lovely flowers over a desolate scene. Sometimes it grows beautifully and luxuriantly among the cool grasses and under bushes but I like it best when it serves in bare places.

Wild Cyclamen or Shooting star (*Dodocatheon Clevelandi*) every one knows, and I presume there is hardly a county in California where they do not grow. All the species are similar, but differ some in color markings and leaves. The roots are narrow elongated bulblets and develop perennially.

Up to this point I believe I have mentioned only one annual, and with the scores that are to be found in our vicinity, you can readily see that only a few can be mentioned here.

Just now the fields are being carpeted with three very noticeable but tiny plants, "Gold fields" (*Baeria gracilis*) a slender, low, yellow compositae with a delicate perfume, fit for a fairy. Fringed-Gilia (*Gilia dianthoides*) its pretty, pink, fringed petals making a very attractive flower, both individually and collectively. It folds up and goes to sleep in the late afternoon. Then another compositae,

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The April Gardens

The Flower Garden

By Mary Matthews

Probably the most popular plant or rather tuber to be put in this month will be the Dahlia. If you have saved your back numbers of the California Garden, you will find expert advice from those who know—tho' I've grown various bulbs and tubers, I have never cultivated the Dahlia to any great extent. These with cannas and gladiolus put in now will extend the bulbous season practically through the summer. Any of the tender bedding plants can go in by the last of the month; asters, marigolds and zinnias should all be well advanced in the seed boxes, ready to go into the ground as soon as it becomes a little warmer. As regards zinnias, which have become so popular in the past season, and have been improved so very much experts disagree in regard to cultivation,—some contend a zinnia should never be transplanted, others say it should always be done after the plants have made some size, so it might be well to try both ways. Asters are always improved by being twice transplanted, first the seedlings into other flats or boxes, and then the well developed plants into the ground. From that time on frequent cultivation and abundant moisture are required. Clumps of many of the fall blooming perennials can still be separated and give good returns in the late seasons, while many of the annuals are beautiful, and some we could not do without in the garden. Herbaceous plants are becoming more popular and being grown to a greater extent each year. They can be started from slips, cuttings or root division,—also seeds—tho' this is the slowest way. A good plan is to buy one or two plants of a variety, then if it is one you like divide each season 'till you have worked up a good stock. Among some of the best known are Campanulas, Coreopsis lanceolata, Penstemons, Helianthus, etc. A rather new thing is Heliopsis Zinnaeflora, bearing double yellow flowers closely resembling a Zinnia,—also Helenium Autumnale Rubrum in soft shades. In Helenium we all recognize our old friend the "sneeze weed".

If you are limited as to your ground, where the earliest bulbs have bloomed, you can lift them, heel them in some dry spot—being careful not to destroy the foliage,—and use

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The Vegetable Garden

By Walter Birch

At this writing this 23rd inst. we are approaching the end of the third rain storm this month and the dry weather croakers and calamity howlers have mysteriously disappeared. The ranchers from the back country are daily coming to town and reporting the finest crops ever, and we realize again that it is well to take pretty short views and not climb hills till we have to.

Any soil fit for gardening will now work up well and conditions generally are fine for planting, particularly if you will protect your more tender plants such as pepper, tomatoes, etc. as the nights are still cold.

April is a good month to plant your melons, squash, sweet potatoes and egg plant, and if you still have room plant a few more potatoes. In fact you can plant any you have a fancy for this month. As the ground dries out do not neglect to cultivate all of the surface carefully, more particularly near your growing plants. If you have not already fertilized use a light mulch of well rotted manure, it will help to conserve moisture and can be gradually worked into the ground. If you have any heavy clay soil work in some slaked lime. A sack will do for a plot 30 or 40 ft by 100. Recent experiments also show that sulphur is a very valuable fertilizer, killing alkali and transforming latent fertilizers in the soil into available plant foods.

Get ready now to fight all insect pests that ern California or they will surely harvest the attack practically all growing things in South-crops for you. The different pests must be treated in different ways or at least with different remedies. Regarding insects, first there are the chewers or eaters such as tomato worms, cabbage worms, and bugs of different kinds. These insects are all reached through the stomach by poison of some kind, Arsenate of Lead, commonly called Corona Dry, being one of the best remedies. This is a powder, and can be applied with a small powder gun. Then there are the sucking insects which live on the sap and juices of trees and plants, these must be controlled by contact sprays. The sucking insects include most of the scales which infect trees and shrubs, etc., as well as aphids, plant lice and mealy bugs, so much found on vegetables and

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PREMIUM LIST

Thirteenth Annual Rose and Spring Flower Show

Balboa Park, April 24 and 25, 1920

SECTION "A" FOR AMATEURS

1. Best Collection of Roses—not less than 12 varieties and not more than 3 blooms of a kind.
2. Best Collection of Roses—Six varieties, not more than 3 of each.
3. Best Collection of Yellow and Shaded-Yellow Roses.
4. Best Collection of Pink and Shaded-Pink Roses.
5. Best Six White Roses, one variety.
6. Best Six Red Roses, one variety.
7. Best Six Yellow Roses, one variety.
8. Best Six Pink Roses, one variety.
9. Best Six Shaded-Pink Roses, one variety.
10. Best Six Shaded-Yellow Roses, one variety.
11. Best One White Rose.
12. Best One Red Rose.
13. Best One Yellow Rose.
14. Best One Pink Rose.
15. Best Rose in the Show any color (may be exhibited in any other class).
16. Best San Diego County "Seedling" Rose.
17. Best New Rose not before shown in San Diego.
18. Best arranged vase of Roses.
19. Best arranged Basket of Roses.

SECTION "B" FOR AMATEURS

20. Best arranged basket of Flowers other than Roses.
21. Best arranged basket of Wild Flowers.
22. Best arrangement of Flowers in bowl, vase or dish.
23. Best Flowering plant for the house.
24. Best individual specimen Decorative plant.
25. Best display of Bulb Flowers.
26. Best display of Pansies.
27. Best display of Wild Flowers by an individual.
28. Best Floral Display from a 50 foot lot.
29. Best Floral Display from private garden larger than 50 ft. lot.
30. Best display of Cut Flowers, Plants or Vegetables from Child's Garden.
- 30a. Best display Sweet Peas.
31. Best display of Annuals.
32. Best Display of Perennials.
33. Best Collection of Flowers grown by any School.
34. Best Collection of Wild Flowers by any School in County.
35. Best Table Decoration, using Roses, each to use different variety.
36. Best Table Decoration, other than Roses limited to 4 tables.

SECTION "C" FOR PROFESSIONALS.

37. Best Collection of 25 varieties of Roses not less than 3 nor more than 6 of each variety.
38. Best Twelve White Roses, one variety.
39. Best Twelve Red Roses, one variety.
40. Best Twelve Yellow Roses, one variety.
41. Best Twelve Pink Roses, one variety.
42. Best Twelve Shaded-Pink Roses, one variety.
43. Best Twelve Shaded-Yellow Roses, one variety.
44. Handsomest Vase of Roses, not over 25 blooms.
45. Best Rose not exhibited before in San Diego.
46. Best Exhibit of Ornamental Vines.
47. Best Display of Seasonal Nursery Stock.
48. Best Display of Everlastings.
49. Best Flowering plant for the house.
50. Best foliage plant for the house.

RULES.

1. All exhibits must be in place and properly entered by 11 A. M. of first day of Show, when judging will begin and awards promptly made.

NOTE:—There positively can be no variation from this rule.

2. Show committee must be advised of all entries by 9 A. M. of the opening day of Exhibit. Entries made sooner will be greatly appreciated and will facilitate the handling of the show. Try and make your entries several days in advance if possible; use your telephone.

3. All flowers and plants except wild flowers must have been grown by the exhibitor.

4. The Committee of Awards is authorized to give suitable award for any meritorious exhibit not named on premium list.

5. Specimens can be entered in one class only, exception made as to class 15 only.

6. Bases are furnished by this association for cut flowers in the competitive classes.

7. All exhibits are in charge of the Show Officials and no part of an exhibit shall be removed before close of the show without their consent.

8. No specimen on exhibition will be considered unless it possesses points of merit.

9. All exhibits must be staged in conformity with the conditions of this schedule; any excess or deficiency of count will subject the exhibit to disqualification.

10. All exhibits must be labeled with the correct names of the plants or flowers plainly written on white cards 2x3 inches wh. ch

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The March Meeting

A well attended meeting of the Floral Association was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Marston's on Tuesday Evening, March the 16th.

The president presided.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, and Mr. Gorton then called upon the committees for reports.

Mr. Hieatt, chairman of the Show Committee, announced that an out of door meeting would be held the following week at Mr. and Mrs. Wangenheim's garden and bulb blossoms would be on display from other gardens. The 13th Annual Show will be held in the California Building at Balboa Park probably on the last Saturday and Sunday in April—a creditable showing is hoped for. A number of trophies will be presented to stimulate interest in exhibiting. Mr. Alfred Robinson, Mr. George W. Marston and Mr. Walter Birch will offer cups, Mr. Wangenheim and Mr. Leo Schiller vases, and Mr. Harold Taylor will present one of his fine photographs of eucalyptus.

Mr. Gorton introduced the subject of the evening. It had been scheduled as Street Planting and Yard Beautification, but as the speakers arranged for had failed to appear, he announced we would discuss Street and Roadside Planting. Much interest was manifested in the subject and the Floral Association members felt much gratified by the encouraging remarks voiced by the two councilmen present and our superintendent of streets. This gentleman's name led several of us to indulge in making puns.

Mr. Marston, in his talk, took a stand against uniform planting in districts outside the city. He believes planting is far more attractive if the sky line is broken by a variety of trees, and the shadows are varied. He advocated planting in groups where this method might be used. Though no general expression of opinion by the members was given, doubtless the majority agreed with him as uniform planting along a stretch of road becomes monotonous and the lover of nature longs for something not quite so obviously arranged by man—a more natural treatment; mass effects here and there are necessary to please the artistic eye. A plan should be made and submitted to experts for the planting from Pacific Beach to La Jolla. Mr. Marston made a plea for the eucalyptus, which is a great favorite of many of us. There are many varieties which resist heat, frost and drouth, consequently they would be well suited for road planting as trees should be chosen which require the minimum of care—a group of citr.odoras here and there would be a delight to the tourist.

Where there is little traffic, within our city, the streets should be narrow, this could provide more root space for the trees. Often when a sidewalk is damaged it is because the poor tree is unable to find root room as the soil is shallow and the parking space too narrow. As constant work on streets is a great expense to the city it would be an economy to provide wider parkings,—these should be at least six feet. Unfortunately under our present ordinance parking on either side of the sidewalk is required. However property owners may appeal to the council for permission to have the sidewalk extend to the property line and consequently may have a wider parking, this gives a far more pleasing effect than the double parking. When an improvement on the old way is found, let us not cling to antiquated methods. Some member remarked that it was as easy for the councilmen to pass an ordinance as it was for them to sign their names. Why not abolish the double parking in the future?

Miss Sessions spoke of the hardpan we have to contend with in so many localities and that holes should be blasted every fifty or one hundred feet before the curbing and sidewalking is put in. If this is not done it is an extremely difficult undertaking to dig the holes sufficiently deep. Miss Sessions said she advised those who wished to plant to dig their holes first and then if they had any money left, to buy trees.

Mr. Rhodes was called upon and we believe, now that we have heard him, that the Floral Association possesses a friend in our city engineer. He stated that the present system was unsatisfactory, as the man who has the contract for the curbing and sidewalking should not have jurisdiction over the planting of the trees. The subcontractor, to whom the work is given, often has neither any knowledge of nor interest in them. Under the tree planting act, the contractor is obliged to maintain the trees for three years. During this period the property owner is assessed for their care; they then become the city's responsibility and are kept up out of the fund appropriated for the street department. There should be an appropriation for this specific purpose and Mr. Rhodes advocated our appealing to the council for this and also for an amendment by which a contractor should be appointed who was a nurseryman and would be given charge of this part of the work.

Planting on any given street is optional with the property owners. If the majority wish it, the council is then petitioned to have trees planted; however, the council through

Continued on page 10

Things New and Old

By P. D. BARNHART

Reference was made last month to *Rosa gigantea*. This month I have good reason to refer to a variety known as *Belle of Portugal*, which is a seedling from a cross of *R. gigantea* and of *Henrietta*. The new variety is semi-double, of a beautiful shade of pink, and a wonderfully rapid grower. Every rosarian knows that *Henrietta* is the prey of mildew, and the new hybrid inherits, to a small degree, this trait of this one of its parents. Nevertheless it is a very desirable sort, and a valuable acquisition to the list of the Queen of flowers for this Southland. While discussing roses; I have yet to see a white climber which is the equal of the good old *La Marque*, which originated in 1830. A vigorous grower, a profuse bloomer, and free from the attacks of mildew.

One of the essential characteristics of an Exotic plant to become a favorite in the south half of California is its ability to live without water during our long dry summer months. *Mahernia odorata* meets this requirement to perfection and is too little known among gardeners. The common name of this little evergreen shrub is *Honey Bells*, because the yellow, bell-shaped flowers contain a lot of nectar, and are delightfully fragrant. The foliage is light green and lace-like in texture. The blooming period is during our spring months, and if planted in heavy soil, among rocks, will live through the driest seasons. Years ago I grew this subject under glass in the East in four inch pots and sold them to folks whose enthusiasm for gardening broke loose with the breaking up of winter, and they bought such things for immediate effect, the same thing to be repeated annually. It does not seed in this country, but is easily grown from cuttings, and when once established will last for years. Flowering shrubs which bear bloom that are fragrant are more desirable than those with odorless blossoms, all things else being equal. I have in mind two such which afford us a great deal of pleasure. The one perfumes the air at night only. The flowers of this subject are a dull white and while abundant, they make no great display, but when the curtain of night is let down on the earth, they emit the most delightful fragrance imaginable, scenting the atmosphere for a long distance from the plant. The name given this subject is *Cestrum Parqui*, a native of Chile, and fits into our climate to perfection. After flowering, if the plant is severely cut

back, and then well fed and watered it will produce a second crop of flowers the same season. The shrub is a summer bloomer.

The name of the other subject is *Buddleia asiatica*. It, too, is an evergreen shrub, which blooms during the Spring season of the year in this Southland. The flowers are white and borne in terminal spikes from about the first of December to the middle of March. They are fine for cutting, and the deliciously scented flowers laden the air with a subtle pleasing fragrance.

Pittosporum undulatum is another subject which is also very desirable because of the rich odor of the flowers. Moreover the fruits are very pretty and retain their beauty for a long time. This is one subject which lends itself to shearing if used for a hedge plant, or if given room for development will attain to large dimensions, and make a fine shade tree. It has two common names: *Victorian Box* and *Mock Orange*.

Why do folks think the only time to catch snails is night time? You can find enough early in the morning to keep you busy. Why overwork the flash light and encourage the doctor by midnight "snailing"?—C. D. Bower

ANTS ARE INCREASING

This is no idle fancy, for the Native varieties will soon be as troublesome as they were in former years and the Argentine ants will be worse.

We are employed by large business projects as a good investment, by the house owner for comfort obtained and by the orchardist as a necessity in pest control.

We have no paste or powder to sell, do not maintain a persuasive salesman, but will consider it a favor if you will ask us to call and explain our system which has proven its efficiency by four years of successful operation.

Business has started well and we are busy but we can still do more and give it proper attention and there is a reason for your beginning now.

(We know about some other pests too.)

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Premium List

Continued from page 6

will be furnished by the committee. Names of the Exhibitor positively must not appear until after awards have been made.

The Committee welcomes exhibits however small, single, specimens, if meritorious, are very much desired.

Cut flowers exhibited should be accompanied by some of their foliage and buds as far as possible.

No fee will be charged for making entries, in the exhibit.

Entries may be made by telephone to show committee Hillcrest 836, or in person, by mail or telephone, at the Flower Shop, 1115 Fourth Street. Use your telephone.

Directions for Bringing Roses to the Show.

Flowers should be cut the night before rather close and put in water over night—or cut very early in the morning and stood in water for an hour.

Then they must be carefully packed in shallow paper or wooden boxes, which have been lined with damp newspapers.

Do not crowd the flowers into boxes, and be careful that the ends of buds do not touch the box. Make an effort to fasten flowers in the box so they will not slip. Take a coarse stitch with twine through bottom of box or nail a brace in the wooden box to hold the contents firm. If large sprays and branches of roses are gathered they should be sprinkled and damp paper laid between each branch.

Pickings and Peckings

Continued from page 2

would be to explore the stream up and down, the heights on each side knowing perfectly well that wildhorses could not drag me to action of any kind. This is the real gift of Nature, if you will take it, she says do as you like without going on to tell you what you should like. Take your kiddies up that Gorge the first warm day you can, take a lunch along and don't have fits if they drink out of the stream they and other miscellaneous wade in up there they can digest a million microbes a minute before the microbe can mature any of his felonious little plans. Go anyway and do as you like not as I say and I hope this time I have avoided strange idioms and made myself plain.

The Spring Flower Show

Help the Floral Association to realize its ambition to make this show the best one it has ever held. Bring roses, wild flowers,—whatever you have that is worth while. Your place is waiting for you, and possibly also a trophy for your effort.

The Flower Garden

Continued from page 5

your ground for other things. Still many of the bulbs do better if not disturbed for several seasons. Give your Amaryllis attention all through the growing season; feed them and cultivate lightly,—the roots lie near the surface—and do not let them suffer for water. A fine thing in this line for collectors is the *Hymenocallis Rotata*,—this is a re-introduced novelty. Two fine things can be seen in town or maybe will be past when this comes out,—that is the *Wistarias*, both purple and white in various places, and up Golden Hill way a most glorious planting of *Iris Florentina*, white, a solid band of them of fifty feet or more. I counted one day over a hundred full blown ones, and then buds in all stages of opening. They were so fine that I am going to send mention of them to the secretary of the *Iris* society lately organized in the east.

I quote below a statement made by one of the members of the Floral Association which seems very appropriate at this time.

"Many of us have noticed with dismay the gradual decrease of interest and participation in exhibiting at flower shows, and the crying need is to help and encourage the small grower. How many of us have come away from a visit to an exhibition of flowers with the perhaps unspoken thought. Why I could have won that prize, I have a finer display in my own garden. And yet how few of us have actually tried another time to exhibit something."

Another Wild Flower Lecture

Mr. Francis M. Fultz of the Extension Department of the University of California, who charmed a large audience at the First Congregational Church recently with his beautifully colored slides of California Wild Flowers, has been asked to give a "repeat" lecture under the auspices of the Floral Association, showing an entirely different set of slides. The date is now being arranged—will probably be early this month and this, together with the place of the lecture will be announced in the daily papers. As before, no admission charge will be made, the expenses being met by a silver offering.

Floral Association Meeting

The regular monthly meeting of the San Diego Floral Association will be held Tuesday evening, April 13th, at eight o'clock at the home of Mrs. L. A. Jones, 4380 Valle Vista. The subject of the evening will be "Dahlias, Chrysanthemums, Zinnias, Marigolds." Take Number 3 car,—get off at Sierra Vista and walk north to the edge of Mission Valley.

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

The March Meeting

Continued from page 7

resolution, has been given the power to order the work done. It remains with those who are interested in furthering city beautification to educate the public, as well as to use our persuasive powers upon the councilman. We have a strong advocate in Mr. Heilbron and we are sure, if anyone of his towering height ordered any thing done, there would be little protest. Mr. Heilbron was asked how the Floral Association might best serve the interests of the city and county and he suggested that an advisory committee be appointed to meet with the council. It was moved and seconded that this should be done and Mr. Gorton was asked to appoint three members.

Miss Sessions spoke of our unusually interesting shrubs and wild flowers and advocated saving the growth for one hundred feet on either side of the state highway from the group of eucalyptus, near the city farm, to the Torrey pines. It is her idea not only to preserve those things which are growing there now, but to add any attractive plant which would grow in that locality, as the tree poppy and blue lilac or ceanothus. Groups of Torrey Pines could be planted as well. We should be proud of the fact that they are only indigenous to this part of the world and do all in our power to encourage their growth. The soil is good and all that would be necessary would be to loosen the earth and plant small trees or even seed. No irrigation would be necessary—merely a protection of wire netting.

Miss Sessions suggested that members of the Floral Association go forth some Arbor Day on a tree planting expedition. Let us carry out this splendid idea! It was thought that the South Coast Land Company might be approached to assist in this suggestion of planting Torrey Pines.

One hundred and twenty holes have been dug recently on the city farm lands for trees.

We were glad to hear that Mr. Rhodes had refused permission to remove trees from the postoffice grounds. Three cheers for Mr. Rhodes! There was much protesting against the action of cutting down the beautiful oaks in El Monte. These are the finest old trees this side of Fallbrook, and as the valley is extremely narrow where the destruction is taking place, there can be no object in clearing the land. A motion was made and seconded that a resolution be drawn up requesting that the oaks be preserved, and that it be presented to Mr. Timken, the owner of the tract.

Mr. Marston has been very successful with oaks on his property. Those he planted about fifteen years ago, are now twenty-five to thirty feet high, and some that have been planted

three or four years have made a growth of ten to fifteen feet. During their first few years they require irrigation.

Miss Sessions had brought a specimen of eucalyptus sideroxylon rosea, a very attractive variety with slender curving leaves and a pink blossom. It is one of the lower growing varieties; stands the cold well and is a satisfactory street tree. She also showed us a branch of the acacia siculiformis, which is well worth growing and a specimen of the Tamarix, which grows near the sea short,—it is a winter bloomer.

Before closing Mr. L. A. Alderman gave us a most interesting talk on the Argentine Ant and his depredations. It is difficult to realize that such a small creature can be responsible for so much destruction. This subject will be covered in some future copy of the California Garden.

LEDA KLAUBER, Secy.

The Elfin Woodlands

Continued from page 4

deep gold, and with many narrow rays, like the preceding, makes up in numbers what it lacks in size.

Tidy tips (*Layia platyglossa*), with their white tipped rays, are dotting and coloring the open spaces, and here is a tangled mass of Wild heliotrope, its blue-as-the-sky flowers making pretty contrast with nearby shrubby *Encelia*. Tufts of Blue-eyed-grass (*Syrinchium bellum*) the only representative of the Iris family in San Diego's borders have opened their eyes, and Wild hyacinths or Blue-dicks (*Brodiaea capitata*) are waving graceful, nodding blue heads in the breeze.

With great satisfaction I see more and more yards with their wild flower garden, most of them at least recognizing the beauty of our golden California poppy, Baby-blue-eyes (*Nemophila insignis*) Lupines, Godetias and others. One man on Point Loma has his violet bed backed with fine growing coffee-ferns. Many of our wild plants need little moisture, but give them some extra care and they will respond wonderfully. Try it!

Do you want to see for yourself some of these beauties of nature, and hear the mysterious call of a Wren-tit, his quick notes rising from the deep brush? San Diego has many such places only a few blocks from the car.

PLANT EXCHANGE

Seed: The Editor of this Magazine has a limited quantity of assorted vegetable and flower seeds from the United States Department of Agriculture which may be had upon request—addressing Editor, California Garden, Point Loma, California. Requests for specific varieties will be filled so far as possible.

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The Vegetable Garden

Continued from page 5

other plants. The best sprays for these is lime and sulphur solution, rosin wash, kerosene emulsion and Black Leaf 40, the latter being a very strong nicotine spray and exceptionally good for aphids. The sprays can be applied with small spray pumps costing from 50c to \$1.50 each. Begin early to use these sprays in your garden as these pests are the most prolific cause of failure and loss, and if not taken in time all your work will be in vain. For rust blight and mildew of your peas and beans use sulphur and Bordeaux Mixture.

April is one of the best months for planting beans. Early Refugee or 1000 to 1, Long Yellow Six Weeks and Stringless Green Pod are good ones for bush beans. If you like a wax bean try Ventura Wonder or Golden Wax.

The Kentucky Wonder both white and Brown are still the favorites for pole beans, and if you want a good climbing bean that is ornamental is well as a really good eating bean plant a few Scarlet Runners.

It isn't raining rain to me,
It's raining daffodils;
In every dimpled drop I see
Wild flowers on the hills.
The clouds of grey engulf the day
And overwhelm the town—
It isn't raining rain to me,
It's raining roses down.

It isn't raining rain to me,
But fields of clover bloom,
Where any buccanneering bee
May find a bed and room.
A health unto the happy,
A fig for him who frets—
It isn't raining rain to me,
It's raining violets.

Robert Loveman.

The Spring Flower Show

The Annual Spring Flower Show of the San Diego Floral Association will be held in the California Building, Balboa Park, during the latter part of April. Your assistance is needed to make this the largest and best exhibit the Floral Association has ever held, in its eleven years of activity along these lines. Even if you have one flowering plant in your yard—especially if it is a rose—and only one good flower on that plant, there is a place and an especial welcome for you at this show.

The City Park has ordered 2 lbs. of Pinus Torreyana Seed. They will soon have a young forest ready for planting.

Streets of Cities Need More Good Shade Trees

Simple and practical information with which the ideal of "the city beautiful" may be brought nearer realization is contained in a recently published bulletin, "Street Trees," prepared by a horticulturist of the United States Department of Agriculture. With very few exceptions the bulletin points out, the tree growth of the streets of the average American town or city is ragged and unkempt. That of the suburb or small village is not much better unless it has been under adequate municipal control, and the plantings on a given street have been confined to a single kind of tree. Those modern necessities, the telephone, telegraph, electric light, and trolley car, each have shared in the mutilation and destruction of good trees. Too few municipalities realize, however, that these modern facilities can be provided without impairing the beauty of shade trees. One means of preventing injury is more general use of alleys for public utility wires. Faulty pruning has also caused much deformity.

Providing shade on city streets is as much a municipal function as providing lights or sidewalks, says the publication, and therefore, should be undertaken by public officials. Negative control by requiring permits for planting, pruning and removal is little better than no control. Probably the most satisfactory supervision is through an unpaid commission of three or five members—men who should be appointed to long terms, since it takes two or three years for a commissioner to realize the needs and scope of the work.

Even a good board charged with the care of street trees can accomplish little without liberal funds. These may be provided by appropriation from the general tax fund or by direct assessment against the property owners, collectable with their taxes. In any event, the minimum appropriation provided should be sufficient to carry on properly the work already begun.

SPECIAL OFFER

The "Garden" invites you to "take it on trial" for three months for the nominal price of .25c. Merely fill out coupon, detach, and mail, with this amount to the California Garden, Point Loma, California. This offer is for a limited period only.

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The California Garden

G. R. Gorton, Editor
Office, 945 Seventh St., San Diego, Cal.

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Elite Printing Co. 945 7th St., San Diego

Floral Association Meetings

The Floral Association meets regularly on the third Tuesday evening of each month at the homes mentioned below.

All persons interested in gardening are welcome at these meetings.

April—Mrs. L. A. Jones, 4380 Valle Vista.
Subject: "Dahlias, Chrysanthemums, Zinnias, Marigolds.

May—Mrs. Ernest White, 2100 Second street. Subject: "Lathhouses."

June—Annual meeting.

July—Mrs. C. F. Naylor, 3520 Oregon street.
Subject: "Cacti and Other Succulents."

August—Mrs. W. L. Frevert, 3535 First street. Subject: "California Wild Flowers."

Want Appropriation For Flower Garden

The California Academy of Sciences has asked the Los Angeles City council for an appropriation of \$3300.00 to provide for the restoration of the California Natural Flower Garden to its former condition. This garden consists of a five acre tract on the Figueroa St. side of Agricultural Park in Los Angeles. H. O. Collins, President of the Academy states that if the appropriation is granted the Academy will arrange to produce a large variety of wild flowers on this tract.

You, they and we will be glad you patronized the Garden Advertisers.

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

The Query Corner

Q. Kindly give formula for tree white-wash.

A. The following are two commonly used formulas:

ORDINARY WHITEWASH

Water	2 gallons
Quicklime	10 pounds

The lime is placed in a pail and the water added, after which the pail is covered with a couple of canvas sacks or heavy material and allowed to stand for an hour. If the lime is transparent and lumpy it has been scorched, due to the lack of sufficient water. After slacking add enough water to bring it to a brush consistency.

WEATHERPROOF WHITEWASH

A more durable whitewash is prepared as follows:

- | | |
|----------------------|------------|
| (1) Quicklime | 62 pounds |
| Water (hot) | 12 gallons |
| (2) Common Salt | 2 pounds |
| Sulfate of zinc... | 1 pound |
| (3) Skimmed milk ... | 2 gallons |

Slake the lime thoroughly in (1); dissolve the salt and sulfate of zinc in two gallons of water (2); pour (2) into (1) and add (3). Mix thoroughly. Two pounds of flour paste (dissolved in 2 gallons of hot water) may be added instead of the skimmed milk.

Q. What can I do to rid my roses of the aphids which are feeding on the tips of the new growths?

A. Spray thoroughly with Nicotine solution, prepared by adding one teaspoonful of "Black Leaf 40", to one gallon of soapy water. "Black Leaf 40" is a commercial nicotine extract, and may be obtained at any seed store. One application is usually sufficient as the insect enemies of the rose aphids will usually destroy what survivors there may be.

Q. What is the botanical name of myrtle?

A. The true myrtle is *Myrtus communis*, and is a shrub, bearing small aromatic leaves, white flowers followed by black berries. The blue flowering vines *Vinca major* and *Vinca minor* (Periwinkle) are frequently and erroneously called myrtle.

Frost in Florida

Mr. David Fairchild, at the head of the Plant Exploration work of U. S. Bureau of plant industry, writes from Tampa, Florida, "6 acres of Papaya growing there was producing 2000 lbs. of fruit weekly. The demand far in excess of the supply until a frost hit the crop the first week in March and that ended it all. "The frost question is the most important one in agriculture." San Diego can take notice.

The Papaya shown at the Floral Association meeting at Mrs. Barker's grown by Mrs. Putnam was of that same variety.

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